

The Teamsters

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

VOLUME III.

DECEMBER, 1905.

NUMBER 2.

THE UNION LABEL.

In his report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers has the following to say concerning the union label:

THE UNION LABEL.

The issuance of a label by our unions is at once a declaration of our earnest desire to serve all our people best, and a guarantee that the article it adorns is the product of labor under the most sanitary and comparatively fairer conditions than otherwise obtained. It is an appeal to the sympathy and the co-operation of our fellows to be helpful in the work for material, moral and social improvement of all our people. In no more tangible way can a sympathetic public render effective service to their brothers and sisters of toil than by demanding the union label. There is no duty which our fellow-workers, and particularly our fellow-unionists, should more cordially and consistently adhere to than the demand for the union label and the union card. Because of the good it

does and can do, because of its effectiveness as a potent factor in our life's work as individuals and in our organized capacity, we should, in our national conventions, international unions, State, central and local bodies, propagate the work of creating a healthier and more general demand and insistence for the insignia of honest, sanitary and fair conditions of labor, the union label.

He also speaks upon "Injunctions, Their Use and Abuse," as follows:

INJUNCTIONS, THEIR USE AND ABUSE.

Despite a number of hearings that were had upon our anti-injunction bill, H. R. 89, introduced in the house by Congressman Grosvenor, the judiciary committee failed to make a report thereon. In view of the continued use or abuse of the issuance of the writ of injunction in labor disputes, there can be no question but that it is our bounden duty to impress upon Congress the necessity of enacting a bill which shall relieve our fellow-workers

from the injustice which so many are compelled to endure.

Entirely apart from the unjust course pursued by the courts in issuing the injunctions of which we complain, they cannot but have a baneful influence upon all our people, not only in having their lawful rights, one after the other, impaired and invaded, but because of the consequent lack of respect for the law and the courts, which bias and maladministration naturally evolve.

We cannot too often repeat our position upon this subject, lest by ignorance or prejudice our attitude is distorted for vicious purposes. There can be no question but that the process of injunctions is a necessary and proper function of equity courts. Their proper application is of incalculable advantage to protect rights when there is no other remedy at law. The use of the injunction in labor disputes cannot be defended upon the pretense that there is no other remedy at law for any offense which either workmen or others may commit.

If a workman should commit an offense against the law, or if an organized body be guilty of the same, there is ample provision in the police power and in the law and the courts to apprehend the wrong-doer, confront him with charges subject to trial by a jury of his peers; but workmen may be and often are enjoined from doing the things that they have a perfect, lawful right to do, and yet, when done, they may be guilty of having violated a court's injunction, and they may be, often are, summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, and yet guiltless of any offense against the law.

Aye, men may be charged with an offense of which they may be entirely innocent, punished by the court with imprisonment for violation of the terms of an injunction, and yet when later confronted by a jury, be honorably acquitted. Thus, constitutional guarantees which provide against a

man's life or liberty being placed in jeopardy twice upon the same charge are flagrantly violated.

There is no act which is a lawful act that a workman may do from which he should be enjoined from doing by an injunction of a court; there is not an act, if it be an unlawful act, which a court by its injunction may enjoin for which there is not already a law with its provided penalty.

Viewed from any point, the issuance of injunctions, as we have witnessed them in our country, cannot be defended in either law or morals.

There is no desire on the part of labor for extra consideration or leniency at the hands of the courts.

We neither request nor desire immunity for any wrongful act when committed by a workman.

We have the right, however, to demand to be regarded and treated with absolute equality before the law.

We must and shall be content with nothing less.

Our worst and most bitter antagonists cannot dissent from our protest against so vicious a distinction made in injunction cases in the courts by which, upon a one-sided allegation, punishment is meted out to a workman, which is never even made applicable when actions of a similar character are done by another.

This question of the court's abuse of the injunction process is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and will not be settled until settled right. It is the duty and the mission of the organized workers of America to enlighten the public mind, and to press home upon our law-making power the necessity for fairness, for justice and for the right.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as four of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial and Paris Exposition.

**FRANK MORRISON,****Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.**

We are glad to be able to say to the readers of our magazine that at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Pittsburg, Pa., that President Gompers and Secretary Morrison were unanimously chosen to succeed themselves as president and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor.

We feel that no better choice could

have been made and that they have earned the confidence of the trade unionists of the country by the faithful performance of their duties.

May they render the loyal service to the interest of the working people in the future that they have during the number of years they have represented the largest and most successful organization of labor ever instituted in this country.

BE A GENTLEMAN.**And the Problem of Being Saved Will Be Solved.**

Some will tell you that to be "saved" you must perform certain rites, or believe certain formulas, and if you find comfort or satisfaction in them, or think they strengthen you, by all means use them, and there is none to say you nay; but truly they are not the essential things. Duty, no matter how simple or humble, faithfully performed, comes first; have something to do, and do it as well as you can, and in your daily round, if you can lighten another man's burden by a cheery word, or a smile, or more substantial help, don't fail to do it. If you are rich, never descend to the vulgarity of arrogance or ostentation or, if powerful, to the cruelty of oppression. Be kind, be a gentleman always, and there will be nothing to be "saved" from. So many gods, so many creeds,

So many paths that wind and wind,
While just the act of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.

How can the world be more surely made better than by increasing the number of true gentlemen who live in it, and who can make a man a true gentleman but himself?

Doubtless each period has some especially flagrant evil to be combated. Just now financial dishonesty and faithlessness to trusts are the predominant evils, and if there are to be any new leagues formed, let us have one for the Promotion of Common Honesty of the old-fashioned, sturdy variety. But if you are really a gentleman, you can't be a thief.—Washington Post.

Fake Union Label on Brooms to Deceive Unionists.

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Co. of Paris, Ill., are placing a small round label on the brooms they manufacture, about the same size of the Broom

Makers' union label, bearing the inscription, "Not Prison Made."

This firm has two factories, one at Paris, Ill., run under the name of the Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., and another at Charleston, Ill., known as the Charleston Broom Co.

These factories heretofore were union factories, and used the Broom Makers' union label, but are now using a fake label to mislead and fool the unsuspecting public.

This firm locked their employees out in the month of November, 1904, on account of them refusing to submit to an open shop proposition and a reduction in wages. At the beginning of the lockout they filled orders with prison-made brooms, purchased from prison contractors, who employ none but convict labor.

This firm is the largest of its kind in the Middle West, and ship brooms into every State in the Union. The Broom Makers have been waging an unceasing boycott against this firm, and they have reduced their output fully one-half, and have interested the American Federation of Labor in their struggle, and have had the firm placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

In a letter recently received from the general secretary of the Broom Makers, he says this firm in connection with the fake label are having the words "Union Made" placed in good sized letters in the corner of their business label. Unionists should not be deceived by the tricks of these tricksters, but should insist on having the Broom Makers' blue union label. It is placed under the wire at the finish of every broom.

Any union man who brings home a broom that does not bear the union label, his wife would be justified in using it over his head instead of for sweeping purposes. — International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.



JAS. J. CURRAN.

Brother Curran is secretary of Local Union No. 126. To a great many of the boys in other cities who belong to the teamsters' organization it is needless to say anything concerning the man whose picture we publish in this issue of the magazine. When members of our organization visit Boston, or those who visit it in the interest of the trade union movement, there is no one who devotes more time to their welfare and entertainment than Brother Curran. He is known throughout his city as a man devoted to the interest of the workers and has the confidence of all the members in Boston.

A press dispatch says: A British Columbia miner has been fined \$250 by a judge for working more than eight hours a day. Because he worked half an hour longer than the law allows, P. Zanani, a miner employed in the collieries of James Dunsmuir at Cumberland, B. C., has been found guilty by Judge Abrams of violating the eight-hour law and fined \$250.



HY HOOPS.

Brother Hoops is a member of Local Union No. 50, of Belleville, Illinois, who was compelled during a dull season in teaming to accept a position as switchman in Belleville, and through an accident lost both his limbs. The boys of Local No. 50 did all in their power to assist him; raffled off a double-barrel shotgun and turned over the receipts to Brother Hoops, who is worthy in every way of the good feeling shown him by the boys of Local No. 50. Any local union having tickets could not do better than to purchase to assist their worthy brother in his trouble.

Brother Mallmann of Local No. 50 writes us a very encouraging letter of the progress his local is making, and we do not wonder as Brother Mallmann is one of the hardest workers in the interest of the movement in that locality, and which no doubt accounts for the progress which the local is making. Success to Local No. 50.

THE LABOR LEADER—A PREACHER'S TRIBUTE.

BY CHARLES STELZLE.

"It opens the eyes to come into personal contact with the leaders of labor. It robs one forever of the vision of the labor leader which pictures a hulking bully, thick-necked, hard-fisted, arrogant, preferring a fight to a job, an agitator."

So wrote my friend, the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, who for a year has been the fraternal delegate in the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, representing the Presbyterian ministers of that city.

"The members of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn are not trouble-makers, neither are they bullies. They are a cordially fraternal company of thinking men, among whom, aside from the other considerations, it is for a thinking man an honor to be numbered. From the writer's first appointment as a fraternal delegate to the Central Labor Union, he was met with intelligent and thoughtful cordiality. The labor men welcomed the appointment, and one after the other, although it was a new departure, they assented to it; until in a meeting of the union it was greeted with a surprising unanimity and emphasis.

"The meetings of the union have been to me experiences of surprising interest. They open up a new world to a Christian minister. The more is the pity that it is a world from which a Christian minister should be shut out. Here are discussed matters of vital interest to the poor of this borough, and those of meager means—the very people for whom the Master had the most direct message—and with a finely intelligent grasp of principles, mutual forbearance and sincere brotherliness. The word 'brother' as a term of address lives here with the full force of John Wesley's days. So far as one can observe, the leaders of labor in Brooklyn are religiously

trained men, more than a majority of them members of churches. They appreciate, too, an essential agreement in the fundamentals underlying the faiths of the various churches of this city. And they conceive that their union, being a purely advisory body, a forum of discussion of interests common to those who toil with their hands, is an agency for the carrying out of a religious purpose.

"That is, they believe that the war on the sweatshop, the crusade against child labor, and the agitation for a better place for the laboring woman, are interests which are, or should be, high in the esteem of religious people. They believe, too, that the increase of wages will introduce into a multitude of homes in Brooklyn the possibilities of religion and of righteousness. They believe that the shortening of hours in trades like that of the bakers, who to-day toil for eleven hours or twelve in overheated quarters, who recently in many cases had to sleep by the side of their ovens, will tend to the restoration of these men to their families and will be the beginning of religious and moral life for a multitude of persons.

"I am frank to say that in these things I agree with them."

Might as Well Have It in Style.

"Ma wants a package of dye, and she wants a fashionable color," said a little girl to a druggist.

"A fashionable color?" echoed the pharmacist. "What does she want it for—eggs or clothes?"

"Well," replied the girl, "the doctor says ma has stomach trouble and she ought to diet. And ma says if she has to dye it she might as well dye it a fashionable color."

A boss carpenter at Dunedin, N. Z., was recently fined £30 for employing a workman at lower than the wages fixed by the Arbitration Court, and the employe concerned was fined 10s. for accepting less than the law provided.

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

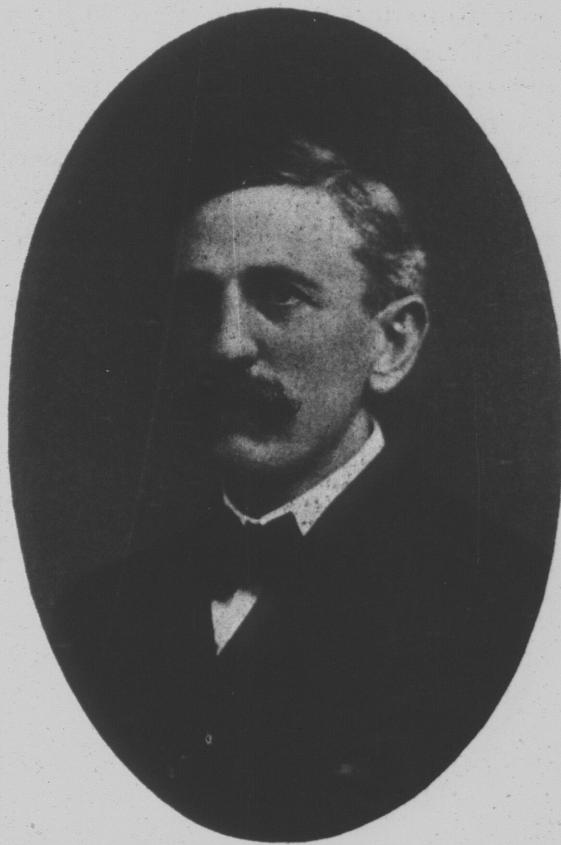
BY CHARLES STELZLE.

This is the era of the "common" man. During the past month the world has witnessed the passing of a power which for generations thought that its right to do as it pleased was absolute. Russia will never again be what it was a month ago. Crude and cruel have been some of the methods which accompanied the redemption of the masses in that country, but such is the harvest of hatred among men.

Happily the conditions in our own country are such that the people have it in their own hands to change whatever there is of evil or of prejudice. These changes are rapidly being wrought. Impatient as the impetuous man may be, he must see signs of progress.

When Christ was born into the world the philosophers declared that "a purchased laborer is better than a hired one." They insisted that "labor is incompatible with nobility." But with the advent of Jesus, standards changed. He discovered the individual. He showed the world how highly God values a human soul. Out of that teaching have sprung the great world movements which have ushered in the larger liberty and the fuller life which He came to proclaim. The message which the angels sang on the hills of Bethlehem on the first Christmas morning, is being taught more widely than ever before. At this Christmas-tide may it ring out more clearly: "Peace on earth; good will among men."

Whatever the method, may that be the motive. And so the labor movement, squarely meeting its tremendous problems, is helping to bring about the day when men shall feel the force of the Christ Spirit, which seeks to truly make all men brothers.



ALEX. DIJEU,

Third Vice President.

Below will be found copy of a circular issued by the Victorian Milkmen's Union on Jan. 1, 1901. It is self-explanatory and shows that it is an appeal for the support of the public in their endeavor to force the dairymen of that city to employ union drivers and conform to the scale of wages and working hours as indorsed by the Milkmen's Union.

Note the term "White List," which is equivalent to the fair list as applied by the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We presume those who refuse to conform to the conditions named therein are placed on a blacklist:

First Edition. Supplement to "The Tocsin."

Advance, Australia.

Provision White List of Dairies Issued Jan. 1, 1901, by the Victorian Milkmen's Union, to Protect Our Interests and Advance Our Cause. To a Discriminating Public:

Fellow Citizens—We desire very re-

spectfully to appeal to that influence capable of being exercised by all lovers of progress and fair play to assist us in our endeavor to make the motto "Advance Australia" apply with meaning to milk carters. It is generally known that the long hours milkmen have to work makes their lot unenviable. But we wish to make it better known that the sweating evil, so long unchallenged, exists in its worst form in the milk trade. Married men are known to be working for 15s. a week. Long hours, seven days a week all the year around, justifies the claim we are making that 35s. a week is little enough for a married man. This modest demand has aroused a fierce opposition from some quarters, so much so that the Master Dairymen's Association has been swayed in its judgment not to accede to the request of the Milkmen's Union to meet representatives of the men in conference. We regret to say that the absence of moral obligation on the part of some employers towards those they employ compels us to seek the assistance from the public we are asking, mainly to encourage the just employers in their desire to make a sympathetic and intelligent move towards improvement. The serious complaint is that, while many employers are prepared to advance, they are kept back by those who are not seized with the importance of united action.

In the hope that you will extend your sympathy towards our cause, we venture to submit the following list of dairymen for your patronage in order that, as a preliminary step, the force of directed public attention may effect the desired change:

Abbotsford.

A. Cutts, May street.
H. Watts, William street.

Albert Park.

J. Morris, Fawcett street.
R. Morris, Wright street.
W. Wilson, Victoria avenue.

Dobell Bros., Bridgeport street.
W. Dunlop, Montague street.
W. Gelling, Reid street.

Armadale.

J. Coburn, Mt. Pleasant Grove.
Ascot Vale.

H. Lonie, North street.
J. Anderson, Filson street.
J. Kerr, Albert street.
T. H. Salmon, Bakly street.
J. Evans, Ferguson street.
E. Mummery, Doncaster road.
H. Anderson, Brooks Crescent.
J. Henderson, McPherson street.
H. Honner, Drummond street.
F. A. Coates, Keppell street.
Bellett & Cook, Station street.
H. Gosling, Avenue.
G. H. Girling, O'Grady street.
P. Murphy, Keele street.
H. Jolliffe, Rupert street.
A. Bayfield, Johnson street.
A. H. Hopton, Wellington Parade.
W. H. Sherry, Hotham street.
J. Thompson, Emerald street.
A. T. Anderson, Buckley Park.

This list has been compiled purely on the individual merits of the above. Any name omitted is in consequence of good reasons. No effort has been spared to make all dairymen acquainted with our desire for unity of purpose.

Dairymen employing no labor are eligible to be placed on the White List, providing they are members and conform to the accepted conditions of the Milkmen's Union.

We trust that in our one endeavor to do what is right we shall succeed in proving the large faith we have that the public are not concerned (as is stated) with suiting their own convenience regardless of consequences, but will, now that the need has been made obvious, readily apply the power of those principles that are the mainstay and promotion of a progressive community.

W. A. Bayst, Secretary.



EUGENE SCHMITZ,
Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans of San Francisco placed a fusion ticket in the field for the purpose of defeating the union labor ticket, headed by Eugene Schmitz, who was re-elected mayor for the third term by the union laboring people, with the exception of a few who were sore because they did not get the office which they thought they should get.

Mayor Schmitz was elected by a larger majority than ever before, and

this only goes to show that union men recognize loyalty to the cause and appreciate the fair dealings of Mayor Schmitz during his other terms of office.

He has the well wishes of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters during his coming term and trust that the same fair dealings which have characterized his administration in the past will continue in the future, and that the cause of union labor will have as loyal a supporter in him as heretofore.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

It Works to the Advantage of Both the Employer and the Employee.

The steady growth of the movement in behalf of an eight-hour day is the earnest of its final adoption by the employers of labor, says Fuel. It is not worth while to indulge in the pastime of doing what St. Paul characterized as "kicking against the pricks." The hours of labor will never again be from daylight to dark, nor will they ever show a disposition to lengthen perceptibly from what they are now. This much has been won by organized labor and will not be surrendered. Experience has also shown that a man can in a run of years of work do more work and better work in eight hours than he can in more hours. It is true that he may at first accomplish more in the longer day, that he may outstrip the eight-hour man for a time, but nature tells on the unrestrained effort, and the inevitable result of overwork appears in a listlessness and a lack of freshness that soon makes itself known in both quantity and quality of work. The eight-hour man conserves strength and quality.

It may be urged that the workman who ceases to produce the phenomenal result can be replaced by one who will produce it. That is perfectly true, and therein lies the best argument in behalf of the shorter day of labor. The cheapness of human life and the weakness of human endeavor are two elements that must be eliminated as much as possible from the conditions of modern life. The returns of a man's labor are not ordinarily so large as to enable him, however strongly he may desire it, to rest after working a comparatively few years.

There is no age of retirement for the worker. He must continue in harness during the whole period of his strength, rearing his family and caring for those dependent upon him. Fortunate indeed is he, and a rare exception, who can spend the end of his days comfortably enjoying what

he has laid aside from the earnings of his most productive period of labor. Usually labor ceases only when the eyes close in their last long sleep, and that strength for labor may so continue is one of the beneficent purposes of the shorter day.

That the worker may have leisure for recreation and for self-improvement, both valuable, is subsidiary to the central idea of being able to continue at work. Any piece of machinery, notably man, works the more smoothly and runs better and lasts the longer for being used in moderation. There are many reasons why the eight-hour day is best. This is just one of them.

And in order to demonstrate the success of the eight-hour day it devolves on the worker himself to show that eight hours mean eight hours of actual work, eight hours spent entirely in labor for the employer, without deduction for any purpose whatever—eight hours of the best labor of which he is capable. In this way more than in any other the employe may justify his own claims that eight hours are enough; that eight hours are best for the employer in the end.

There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and they will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says: "You work and toil and earn bread and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from a class of men as an apology for enslaving another class, it is the same tyrannous principle.—Abraham Lincoln.

EDITORIAL

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In cities and towns where two or more of our local unions exist, it should be the duty of all to help one another. We find, however, in some localities when a local union becomes well organized in its particular branch of our craft, that they are loath to render as loyal assistance to their sister locals as is their due. This principle is wrong. For instance, in the larger locals they establish sick and death benefit, and of

course the men desire to join the larger locals in order to secure these benefits, and the outcome is bickerings and dissension among the locals. The large locals should not admit to membership men over whom they have no jurisdiction, and insist upon retaining them as members when they rightfully belong to the small local. This is not as it should be, and often results in the complete breaking up of the smaller locals.

Such a condition of affairs exists at the present time in several of the large cities, but we earnestly hope that the Joint Councils in the localities where the trouble exists will take the matter up and see to it that when men desire to join our organization that they become members of the local to which they rightfully belong, and see to it that the larger locals do not admit to membership men who rightfully belong to the smaller locals.

The Employers' Association publications are filled with statements concerning the tyranny of labor unions and writing glowing accounts of how well the workingmen of the country would be treated by the employers who are affiliated with the Citizens' Alliance and other Industrial Associations, providing they would give up their membership in labor unions. They contend that unions interfere with the rights of the employers and that they would raise the wages, shorten the hours of labor, and, in fact, better the conditions of their employes without any pressure being brought to bear if the men would only forsake organization. Is this true? We do not feel that it is. We know that labor unions must exist for the preservation of the rights of the working class. We know that

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The statements contained in the circular are wholly untrue and not founded upon facts; and,

Whereas, The General Teamsters have no desire to be classed as men who are not abiding by the majority action of the convention; be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the men who are styling themselves a sub-committee and request the rank and file and local officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to pay no attention to these men, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy sent to our magazine for publication.

The foregoing was unanimously adopted by Local 291, General Teamsters, Newport, Ky.

Chas. Gilb, President.

Chas. Schneider, Sec.-Treas.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Brother—At our last regular meeting, Wednesday, Oct. 11th, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The great Spirit in his infinite wisdom removed from among us E. N. Benson, one who was endeared to all as a comrade, friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That in recognizing the

depth of sorrow in which his family is plunged, we extend to them out heart-felt sympathy and fraternal regard, in this hour of grief and sorrow, and assure them that we share with them their sorrow and loss, and as they will miss him from their home, so we will miss him from our circle.

Resolved, That our chapter be draped in mourning for thirty days; also that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the I. B. of T. Magazine; also the employer and employee for publication, and a copy spread upon the records of this Local.

E. R. Hegg,

Corresponding Secretary Local 206.

HIS VARIED SUITS.

McFlub—He pressed his suit, donned it, called on his girl, pressed his suit, won and married her, and now he has applied for a divorce.

Sleeth—And the lawyers are pressing his suit now, eh?—Pittsburg Post.

CERTAIN TEST.

He—But why do you think your new photographs are horrid?

She—Because all my girl friends ask for one and none of my men friends do!

"Do you own your own house?"

"No; we've had the same cook for ten years."



The Frazer Axle Grease

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equalled

No Well-Equipped Stable Should be Without

Frazer Harness Oil .. Frazer Harness Soap

Frazer Axle Grease .. Frazer Stock Food

Frazer Axle Oil .. Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap, "Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Entirely apart from the unjust course pursued by the courts in issuing the injunctions of which we complain, they cannot but have a baneful influence upon all our people, not only in having their lawful rights, one after the other, impaired and invaded, but because of the consequent lack of respect for the law and the courts, which bias and maladministration naturally evolve.

We cannot too often repeat our position upon this subject, lest by ignorance or prejudice our attitude is distorted for vicious purposes. There can be no question but that the process of injunctions is a necessary and proper function of equity courts. Their proper application is of incalculable advantage to protect rights when there is no other remedy at law. The use of the injunction in labor disputes cannot be defended upon the pretense that there is no other remedy at law for any offense which either workmen or others may commit.

If a workman should commit an offense against the law, or if an organized body be guilty of the same, there is ample provision in the police power and in the law and the courts to apprehend the wrong-doer, confront him with charges subject to trial by a jury of his peers; but workmen may be and often are enjoined from doing the things that they have a perfect, lawful right to do, and yet, when done, they may be guilty of having violated a court's injunction, and they may be, often are, summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, and yet guiltless of any offense against the law.

Aye, men may be charged with an offense of which they may be entirely innocent, punished by the court with imprisonment for violation of the terms of an injunction, and yet when later confronted by a jury, be honorably acquitted. Thus, constitutional guarantees which provide against a

man's life or liberty being placed in jeopardy twice upon the same charge are flagrantly violated.

There is no act which is a lawful act that a workman may do from which he should be enjoined from doing by an injunction of a court; there is not an act, if it be an unlawful act, which a court by its injunction may enjoin for which there is not already a law with its provided penalty.

Viewed from any point, the issuance of injunctions, as we have witnessed them in our country, cannot be defended in either law or morals.

There is no desire on the part of labor for extra consideration or leniency at the hands of the courts.

We neither request nor desire immunity for any wrongful act when committed by a workman.

We have the right, however, to demand to be regarded and treated with absolute equality before the law.

We must and shall be content with nothing less.

Our worst and most bitter antagonists cannot dissent from our protest against so vicious a distinction made in injunction cases in the courts by which, upon a one-sided allegation, punishment is meted out to a workman, which is never even made applicable when actions of a similar character are done by another.

This question of the court's abuse of the injunction process is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and will not be settled until settled right. It is the duty and the mission of the organized workers of America to enlighten the public mind, and to press home upon our law-making power the necessity for fairness, for justice and for the right.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as four of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial and Paris Exposition.



FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

We are glad to be able to say to the readers of our magazine that at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Pittsburg, Pa., that President Gompers and Secretary Morrison were unanimously chosen to succeed themselves as president and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor.

We feel that no better choice could

have been made and that they have earned the confidence of the trade unionists of the country by the faithful performance of their duties.

May they render the loyal service to the interest of the working people in the future that they have during the number of years they have represented the largest and most successful organization of labor ever instituted in this country.

BE A GENTLEMAN.**And the Problem of Being Saved Will Be Solved.**

Some will tell you that to be "saved" you must perform certain rites, or believe certain formulas, and if you find comfort or satisfaction in them, or think they strengthen you, by all means use them, and there is none to say you nay; but truly they are not the essential things. Duty, no matter how simple or humble, faithfully performed, comes first; have something to do, and do it as well as you can, and in your daily round, if you can lighten another man's burden by a cheery word, or a smile, or more substantial help, don't fail to do it. If you are rich, never descend to the vulgarity of arrogance or ostentation or, if powerful, to the cruelty of oppression. Be kind, be a gentleman always, and there will be nothing to be "saved" from.

So many gods, so many creeds,

So many paths that wind and wind,
While just the act of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.

How can the world be more surely made better than by increasing the number of true gentlemen who live in it, and who can make a man a true gentleman but himself?

Doubtless each period has some especially flagrant evil to be combated. Just now financial dishonesty and faithlessness to trusts are the predominant evils, and if there are to be any new leagues formed, let us have one for the Promotion of Common Honesty of the old-fashioned, sturdy variety. But if you are really a gentleman, you can't be a thief.—Washington Post.

Fake Union Label on Brooms to Deceive Unionists.

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Co. of Paris, Ill., are placing a small round label on the brooms they manufacture, about the same size of the Broom

Makers' union label, bearing the inscription, "Not Prison Made."

This firm has two factories, one at Paris, Ill., run under the name of the Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., and another at Charleston, Ill., known as the Charleston Broom Co.

These factories heretofore were union factories, and used the Broom Makers' union label, but are now using a fake label to mislead and fool the unsuspecting public.

This firm locked their employees out in the month of November, 1904, on account of them refusing to submit to an open shop proposition and a reduction in wages. At the beginning of the lockout they filled orders with prison-made brooms, purchased from prison contractors, who employ none but convict labor.

This firm is the largest of its kind in the Middle West, and ship brooms into every State in the Union. The Broom Makers have been waging an unceasing boycott against this firm, and they have reduced their output fully one-half, and have interested the American Federation of Labor in their struggle, and have had the firm placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

In a letter recently received from the general secretary of the Broom Makers, he says this firm in connection with the fake label are having the words "Union Made" placed in good sized letters in the corner of their business label. Unionists should not be deceived by the tricks of these tricksters, but should insist on having the Broom Makers' blue union label. It is placed under the wire at the finish of every broom.

Any union man who brings home a broom that does not bear the union label, his wife would be justified in using it over his head instead of for sweeping purposes. — International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.



JAS. J. CURRAN.

Brother Curran is secretary of Local Union No. 126. To a great many of the boys in other cities who belong to the teamsters' organization it is needless to say anything concerning the man whose picture we publish in this issue of the magazine. When members of our organization visit Boston, or those who visit it in the interest of the trade union movement, there is no one who devotes more time to their welfare and entertainment than Brother Curran. He is known throughout his city as a man devoted to the interest of the workers and has the confidence of all the members in Boston.

A press dispatch says: A British Columbia miner has been fined \$250 by a judge for working more than eight hours a day. Because he worked half an hour longer than the law allows, P. Zanani, a miner employed in the collieries of James Dunsmuir at Cumberland, B. C., has been found guilty by Judge Abrams of violating the eight-hour law and fined \$250.



HY HOOPS.

Brother Hoops is a member of Local Union No. 50, of Belleville, Illinois, who was compelled during a dull season in teaming to accept a position as switchman in Belleville, and through an accident lost both his limbs. The boys of Local No. 50 did all in their power to assist him; raffled off a double-barrel shotgun and turned over the receipts to Brother Hoops, who is worthy in every way of the good feeling shown him by the boys of Local No. 50. Any local union having tickets could not do better than to purchase to assist their worthy brother in his trouble.

Brother Mallmann of Local No. 50 writes us a very encouraging letter of the progress his local is making, and we do not wonder as Brother Mallmann is one of the hardest workers in the interest of the movement in that locality, and which no doubt accounts for the progress which the local is making. Success to Local No. 50.

THE LABOR LEADER—A PREACHER'S TRIBUTE.

BY CHARLES STELZLE.

"It opens the eyes to come into personal contact with the leaders of labor. It robs one forever of the vision of the labor leader which pictures a hulking bully, thick-necked, hard-fisted, arrogant, preferring a fight to a job, an agitator."

So wrote my friend, the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, who for a year has been the fraternal delegate in the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, representing the Presbyterian ministers of that city.

"The members of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn are not trouble-makers, neither are they bullies. They are a cordially fraternal company of thinking men, among whom, aside from the other considerations, it is for a thinking man an honor to be numbered. From the writer's first appointment as a fraternal delegate to the Central Labor Union, he was met with intelligent and thoughtful cordiality. The labor men welcomed the appointment, and one after the other, although it was a new departure, they assented to it; until in a meeting of the union it was greeted with a surprising unanimity and emphasis.

"The meetings of the union have been to me experiences of surprising interest. They open up a new world to a Christian minister. The more is the pity that it is a world from which a Christian minister should be shut out. Here are discussed matters of vital interest to the poor of this borough, and those of meager means—the very people for whom the Master had the most direct message—and with a finely intelligent grasp of principles, mutual forbearance and sincere brotherliness. The word 'brother' as a term of address lives here with the full force of John Wesley's days. So far as one can observe, the leaders of labor in Brooklyn are religiously

trained men, more than a majority of them members of churches. They appreciate, too, an essential agreement in the fundamentals underlying the faiths of the various churches of this city. And they conceive that their union, being a purely advisory body, a forum of discussion of interests common to those who toil with their hands, is an agency for the carrying out of a religious purpose.

"That is, they believe that the war on the sweatshop, the crusade against child labor, and the agitation for a better place for the laboring woman, are interests which are, or should be, high in the esteem of religious people. They believe, too, that the increase of wages will introduce into a multitude of homes in Brooklyn the possibilities of religion and of righteousness. They believe that the shortening of hours in trades like that of the bakers, who to-day toil for eleven hours or twelve in overheated quarters, who recently in many cases had to sleep by the side of their ovens, will tend to the restoration of these men to their families and will be the beginning of religious and moral life for a multitude of persons.

"I am frank to say that in these things I agree with them."

Might as Well Have It in Style.

"Ma wants a package of dye, and she wants a fashionable color," said a little girl to a druggist.

"A fashionable color?" echoed the pharmacist. "What does she want it for—eggs or clothes?"

"Well," replied the girl, "the doctor says ma has stomach trouble and she ought to diet. And ma says if she has to dye it she might as well dye it a fashionable color."

A boss carpenter at Dunedin, N. Z., was recently fined £30 for employing a workman at lower than the wages fixed by the Arbitration Court, and the employe concerned was fined 10s. for accepting less than the law provided.

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

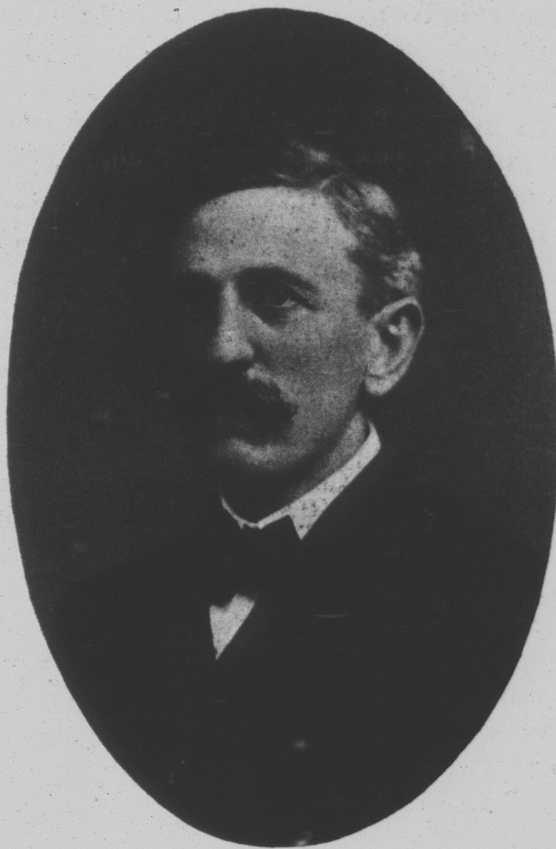
BY CHARLES STELZLE.

This is the era of the "common" man. During the past month the world has witnessed the passing of a power which for generations thought that its right to do as it pleased was absolute. Russia will never again be what it was a month ago. Crude and cruel have been some of the methods which accompanied the redemption of the masses in that country, but such is the harvest of hatred among men.

Happily the conditions in our own country are such that the people have it in their own hands to change whatever there is of evil or of prejudice. These changes are rapidly being wrought. Impatient as the impetuous man may be, he must see signs of progress.

When Christ was born into the world the philosophers declared that "a purchased laborer is better than a hired one." They insisted that "labor is incompatible with nobility." But with the advent of Jesus, standards changed. He discovered the individual. He showed the world how highly God values a human soul. Out of that teaching have sprung the great world movements which have ushered in the larger liberty and the fuller life which He came to proclaim. The message which the angels sang on the hills of Bethlehem on the first Christmas morning, is being taught more widely than ever before. At this Christmas-tide may it ring out more clearly: "Peace on earth; good will among men."

Whatever the method, may that be the motive. And so the labor movement, squarely meeting its tremendous problems, is helping to bring about the day when men shall feel the force of the Christ Spirit, which seeks to truly make all men brothers.



ALEX. DIJEAU,

Third Vice President.

Below will be found copy of a circular issued by the Victorian Milkmen's Union on Jan. 1, 1901. It is self-explanatory and shows that it is an appeal for the support of the public in their endeavor to force the dairy-men of that city to employ union drivers and conform to the scale of wages and working hours as indorsed by the Milkmen's Union.

Note the term "White List," which is equivalent to the fair list as applied by the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We presume those who refuse to conform to the conditions named therein are placed on a blacklist:

First Edition. Supplement to "The Tocsin."

Advance, Australia.

Provision White List of Dairies Issued Jan. 1, 1901, by the Victorian Milkmen's Union, to Protect Our Interests and Advance Our Cause. To a Discriminating Public:

Fellow Citizens—We desire very re-

spectfully to appeal to that influence capable of being exercised by all lovers of progress and fair play to assist us in our endeavor to make the motto "Advance Australia" apply with meaning to milk carters. It is generally known that the long hours milkmen have to work makes their lot unenviable. But we wish to make it better known that the sweating evil, so long unchallenged, exists in its worst form in the milk trade. Married men are known to be working for 15s. a week. Long hours, seven days a week all the year around, justifies the claim we are making that 35s. a week is little enough for a married man. This modest demand has aroused a fierce opposition from some quarters, so much so that the Master Dairymen's Association has been swayed in its judgment not to accede to the request of the Milkmen's Union to meet representatives of the men in conference. We regret to say that the absence of moral obligation on the part of some employers towards those they employ compels us to seek the assistance from the public we are asking, mainly to encourage the just employers in their desire to make a sympathetic and intelligent move towards improvement. The serious complaint is that, while many employers are prepared to advance, they are kept back by those who are not seized with the importance of united action.

In the hope that you will extend your sympathy towards our cause, we venture to submit the following list of dairymen for your patronage in order that, as a preliminary step, the force of directed public attention may effect the desired change:

Abbotsford.

A. Cutts, May street.
H. Watts, William street.

Albert Park.

J. Morris, Fawcett street.
R. Morris, Wright street.
W. Wilson, Victoria avenue.

Dobell Bros., Bridgeport street.
W. Dunlop, Montague street.
W. Gelling, Reid street.

Armadale.

J. Coburn, Mt. Pleasant Grove.

Ascot Vale.

H. Lonie, North street.
J. Anderson, Filson street.
J. Kerr, Albert street.
T. H. Salmon, Bakly street.
J. Evans, Ferguson street.
E. Mummery, Doncaster road.
H. Anderson, Brooks Crescent.
J. Henderson, McPherson street.
H. Honner, Drummond street.
F. A. Coates, Keppell street.
Bellett & Cook, Station street.
H. Gosling, Avenue.
G. H. Girling, O'Grady street.
P. Murphy, Keele street.
H. Jolliffe, Rupert street.
A. Bayfield, Johnson street.
A. H. Hopton, Wellington Parade.
W. H. Sherry, Hotham street.
J. Thompson, Emerald street.
A. T. Anderson, Buckley Park.

This list has been compiled purely on the individual merits of the above. Any name omitted is in consequence of good reasons. No effort has been spared to make all dairymen acquainted with our desire for unity of purpose.

Dairymen employing no labor are eligible to be placed on the White List, providing they are members and conform to the accepted conditions of the Milkmen's Union.

We trust that in our one endeavor to do what is right we shall succeed in proving the large faith we have that the public are not concerned (as is stated) with suiting their own convenience regardless of consequences, but will, now that the need has been made obvious, readily apply the power of those principles that are the mainstay and promotion of a progressive community.

W. A. Bayst, Secretary.



EUGENE SCHMITZ,
Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans of San Francisco placed a fusion ticket in the field for the purpose of defeating the union labor ticket, headed by Eugene Schmitz, who was re-elected mayor for the third term by the union laboring people, with the exception of a few who were sore because they did not get the office which they thought they should get.

Mayor Schmitz was elected by a larger majority than ever before, and

this only goes to show that union men recognize loyalty to the cause and appreciate the fair dealings of Mayor Schmitz during his other terms of office.

He has the well wishes of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters during his coming term and trust that the same fair dealings which have characterized his administration in the past will continue in the future, and that the cause of union labor will have as loyal a supporter in him as heretofore.

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THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

It Works to the Advantage of Both the Employer and the Employee.

The steady growth of the movement in behalf of an eight-hour day is the earnest of its final adoption by the employers of labor, says Fuel. It is not worth while to indulge in the pastime of doing what St. Paul characterized as "kicking against the pricks." The hours of labor will never again be from daylight to dark, nor will they ever show a disposition to lengthen perceptibly from what they are now. This much has been won by organized labor and will not be surrendered. Experience has also shown that a man can in a run of years of work do more work and better work in eight hours than he can in more hours. It is true that he may at first accomplish more in the longer day, that he may outstrip the eight-hour man for a time, but nature tells on the unrestrained effort, and the inevitable result of overwork appears in a listlessness and a lack of freshness that soon makes itself known in both quantity and quality of work. The eight-hour man conserves strength and quality.

It may be urged that the workman who ceases to produce the phenomenal result can be replaced by one who will produce it. That is perfectly true, and therein lies the best argument in behalf of the shorter day of labor. The cheapness of human life and the weakness of human endeavor are two elements that must be eliminated as much as possible from the conditions of modern life. The returns of a man's labor are not ordinarily so large as to enable him, however strongly he may desire it, to rest after working a comparatively few years.

There is no age of retirement for the worker. He must continue in harness during the whole period of his strength, rearing his family and caring for those dependent upon him. Fortunate indeed is he, and a rare exception, who can spend the end of his days comfortably enjoying what

he has laid aside from the earnings of his most productive period of labor. Usually labor ceases only when the eyes close in their last long sleep, and that strength for labor may so continue is one of the beneficent purposes of the shorter day.

That the worker may have leisure for recreation and for self-improvement, both valuable, is subsidiary to the central idea of being able to continue at work. Any piece of machinery, notably man, works the more smoothly and runs better and lasts the longer for being used in moderation. There are many reasons why the eight-hour day is best. This is just one of them.

And in order to demonstrate the success of the eight-hour day it devolves on the worker himself to show that eight hours mean eight hours of actual work, eight hours spent entirely in labor for the employer, without deduction for any purpose whatever—eight hours of the best labor of which he is capable. In this way more than in any other the employee may justify his own claims that eight hours are enough; that eight hours are best for the employer in the end.

There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and they will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says: "You work and toil and earn bread and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from a class of men as an apology for enslaving another class, it is the same tyrannous principle.—Abraham Lincoln.

EDITORIAL

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In cities and towns where two or more of our local unions exist, it should be the duty of all to help one another. We find, however, in some localities when a local union becomes well organized in its particular branch of our craft, that they are loath to render as loyal assistance to their sister locals as is their due. This principle is wrong. For instance, in the larger locals they establish sick and death benefit, and of

course the men desire to join the larger locals in order to secure these benefits, and the outcome is bickerings and dissension among the locals. The large locals should not admit to membership men over whom they have no jurisdiction, and insist upon retaining them as members when they rightfully belong to the small local. This is not as it should be, and often results in the complete breaking up of the smaller locals.

Such a condition of affairs exists at the present time in several of the large cities, but we earnestly hope that the Joint Councils in the localities where the trouble exists will take the matter up and see to it that when men desire to join our organization that they become members of the local to which they rightfully belong, and see to it that the larger locals do not admit to membership men who rightfully belong to the smaller locals.

The Employers' Association publications are filled with statements concerning the tyranny of labor unions and writing glowing accounts of how well the workingmen of the country would be treated by the employers who are affiliated with the Citizens' Alliance and other Industrial Associations, providing they would give up their membership in labor unions. They contend that unions interfere with the rights of the employers and that they would raise the wages, shorten the hours of labor, and, in fact, better the conditions of their employes without any pressure being brought to bear if the men would only forsake organization. Is this true? We do not feel that it is. We know that labor unions must exist for the preservation of the rights of the working class. We know that

labor unions have shortened the hours of toilers and brought them increased wages. We know that labor unions have made it possible for workingmen to continue in the employ of harsh and unscrupulous employers without the fear of reductions in wages and lengthening of hours and other hardships which are imposed upon the workers where not protected. We know that labor unions have made the employee feel more secure in his position and placed him in the front ranks of American citizenship. No spirit of philanthropy on the part of the employer has compelled him to concede the eight-hour day to the unorganized workers.

Despite what we read to the contrary, labor organizations must of necessity be fighting institutions; determined to fight for what they feel is just and right; determined to secure that for which they are striving by conciliation, if possible, if not, by the only weapon which the workingmen have and must maintain—the strike. In these times, when employers are so well organized and have so many privileges and such large treasuries in their association for the purpose of spreading their documents throughout the country, and particularly among the workingmen, it is not surprising to find that every little mistake, every act of the labor unions, is held up to the ridicule and condemnation of the public.

In their efforts to break down the barrier which exists between the employer and the possibility of making virtual slaves of their employees, they receive the support in a great many instances of the workingman, unknowingly in some cases, but in other cases with a full knowledge of what they are doing, and by men who claim themselves to be trade unionists.

We are sometimes prone to be too harsh in condemning men who are trying to do what they think is right for the organization and what they consider best for the interest of the workers, and rush into print with our con-

demnation. The employers in their publications do not do this way. They never work that way. While they may not approve the acts of some of their subordinate associations or its affiliated members, they never rush into public print and condemn their acts. They have learned the wisdom of keeping it within the bounds of their own organization and endeavoring through meetings and conferences to gain the united support of each and every member in their endeavor to crush the trade union movement.

Trade unionists can learn from them in this respect, and if we go along working in this way we may be able to bring about better results for all.

A great many of our local Secretary-Treasurers write in that they and their members fail to receive the Magazine. Our constitution plainly says that the Secretary must send in the name and address of the members in good standing, as the Magazine is now mailed to the home of the member. Secretaries kindly take notice and forward the names and addresses of your members in good standing to the general office. Address all such communications to C. P. Shea, 147 East Market street, Indianapolis.

In these times we find the newspapers of the country condemning in most bitter language the violence which sometimes ensues when a strike is in progress. We find that they will devote column after column to the fact that some misguided, hot-headed fellow who went on strike for better conditions will commit some act which is not only detrimental to his own interest, but to those of the union to which he belongs, but they do not seem to make much of the fact that, in the public press, D. M. Parry can condemn the President of the United States because of his action in endeavoring to bring about reformation in the matter of freight rates, or the fact that men will write articles full of scandal.

which in a great many cases are unfounded, and, in fact, will use every means in their power to blacken the character and injure the name of their opponent in any controversy in which they are engaged. They do not seem to make much of the fact that these conditions of affairs exist, but is it not the same feeling that impels the hot-headed fellow who is on strike against an unscrupulous employer, by which he hopes to secure a little more of the necessities of life, to throw the stone of abuse against the man who is standing between him and success; that impels the dignified lawyer or business man who is running for political office to besmear the character of his opponent? Is it not the same feeling that impels D. M. Parry, who has no other desire than a greed for gold, to abuse the President of these United States? We see no difference in it other than of the two the man who violently attacks the character of the gentleman is far more of a blackguard and menace to society, than the man who under a heat of passion may commit an act of violence against a man whom he believes to be standing between him and his bread and butter. That the men who commit violence in strikes are very few is well known, and it has also been shown that very few men who belong to labor unions have ever been convicted in court for violence. It is true that during a strike a great many are arrested, for the reason that the employers have unlimited control of the police department in any city or town where a strike occurs, and the moment any violence is committed it is taken for granted that a member of the union on strike did it, and must be arrested to serve as an example for the others. Invariably, however, you will find when these cases are brought to trial that no substantial evidence can be produced and the men are discharged.

We believe that the Employers' Association sheets should take these facts into consideration, and if some mis-

guided unionist through a sense of indignation commits some act of violence, they should remember that the example is set by learned and should be respected men, who fill their sheets with scandal and abuse against some fellow-man.

Through an oversight we neglected to give credit to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor for the article which appeared in our magazine entitled "Chinese Must Not Come." We wish to say that the article was written by the president of the American Federation of Labor, and we wish to accord him due credit.

We wish to apologize to the members of the International Union for taking up the space in our magazine for the last few months endeavoring to show the caliber of the man who has been trying to disrupt the International organization.

He and his local union have become suspended from the International because of non-payment of per capita tax, and while we are sorry to lose any man who is eligible for membership in our organization, we do not believe that the International will suffer because of the suspension of men whose main object was to tear down the union which has done so much for the teamsters of the country who are affiliated with the organization.

We shall hereafter devote the pages of the magazine to matter of interest to the teamsters, setting forth, to the best of our ability, the best way by which we can secure that for which we are striving—viz., better conditions. We shall ignore the wreckers who have been working in the interest of the Employers' Association in the future and will not mention them, as we shall consider them beneath our notice and not worthy of the consideration of loyal union men.

There are some people whom you can never down. Repeated defeats do not chill their ambition to be leaders among our people against the will and wishes of the members. We know of one who first desired to be city clerk in the city of Chicago, formed Judge Dunne clubs to go out and elect him for mayor; then when the politicians gave him the cold shoulder, decided that he should receive a high office in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, as a salve for his wounded ambitions in the municipal campaign, and having been defeated there, it now leaks out that he wishes to replace the most loyal friend he had in the convention; in fact, the man who worked tooth and nail and had others working trying to induce voters to see things their way, but regardless of all this he desires the same position which his friend is seeking, that of president of one of the largest locals there, and recently the friend was compelled to hand one to the would-be aspirant for office. He seems bent on holding office, no matter whether it is a political one or one in his local union. We do not believe anything was gained by striking the little man, but we will say for perseverance in endeavoring to secure office that he is certainly "it."

It is to labor and to labor only that man owes everything possessed of exchangeable value. Labor is the talisman that has raised him from the condition of the savage; that has changed the desert and the forest into cultivated fields, that has covered the earth with cities, and the ocean with ships; that has given us plenty, comfort and elegance, instead of want, misery and barbarism.—McCulloch.

Doctors in the hospital at Bordeaux, France, to the number of 100, struck on October 7, owing to the refusal of the directors to satisfy their claims. The authorities have called upon private practitioners to undertake the care of patients.

The importation of Greeks to take the places of the striking miners at Telluride, Colo., has had its natural effect, that of ruining those whom it was intended they should serve and once more we, as organized workers, have the moral right to advise the Citizens' Alliance to pattern after our unions, whose aim is to protect the interests of the localities where they are located in place of injuring them as has been the entire history of the alliance policy. After importing them to Telluride, the Greeks opened stores, restaurants and boarding houses. The men who formerly conducted these institutions found that the foreigners had no use for them or their wares. They are "clannish" to the last degree, and as there were no white men employed at the mines, the white men who conducted the stores and lodging houses and who in many instances were members of the alliance, found that they had "cut off their nose to spite their face," and then they howled.

The Citizens' Alliance is composed, as they say, of the brains of the communities where they are located. They claim it is the capital they have invested which made it possible for the community to have an existence, and that without them and their capital the once prosperous city would become a barren waste. Under ordinary circumstances this would be called egotism, in the present instance the word does not suffice; it is downright ignorance—ignorance of the first principles of business in men who claim to be the backbone of the community. It is a disgusting spectacle and one which cannot help but react on those who, in the guise of protecting themselves against the organized labor movement, only prove their inability to compete in brains with the men who they claim are a detriment to prosperity, but who in reality are responsible for whatever prosperity exists.—Journeyman Barber.

Do You Believe?

If we did not believe that trades unionism is an agency for good to the employers of labor and to the general public; that it is productive of great benefit to society as a whole; that it is one of the most effective instruments of modern progress and enlightenment, as surely as we know it to be essential to the well-being, improvement and protection of the wage

workers themselves, we would not advocate its cause. Believing that it is one of the world's greatest blessings, even to those who decline to share its burdens and contribute to its maintenance; that it is founded in the eternal verities of God and the noble love of humanity, our time, talents and means are given for the promotion of that final triumph which is the sure reward of all things right and true.



In this issue of our magazine we present to our readers a photo of a truck wagon otherwise known as a caravan used exclusively for carting heavy freight and machinery of all kinds in Boston, Mass.

The horses weigh about 1,700 pounds each and are jet black. The caravan is 23½ feet long, 6 feet 3 inches wide, with four-inch axle behind and 3¾-inch axle in front. It is generally loaded with about 11 tons, but frequently carts as high as 15. The team belongs to J. S. Hilliard & Son, 29 India street, Boston. These people are known throughout that section of the country as very successful team owners, and have in their employ none but members of Local Un-

ion No. 25, pay the scale of wages and live to the contract entered into with that organization in regard to hours, wages, pay for overtime, etc.

For the last three years this team has been in the Labor Day procession in that section of the parade allotted to Local Union No. 25. The wagon, harness, shoes on the horses, etc., bear the label of the various trades. The driver, Thos. Cargill, has driven this team for eight years. He is a charter member of Local No. 25. This team has been awarded the blue ribbon prize for the last four years in the work horse parade, which takes place yearly in Boston. This firm owns about 150 horses and runs about 20 teams similar to this picture.

The admission of women into wider spheres of activity has come about so gradually that we can scarcely realize the enormity of the transformation. The wide range of education is a large factor in promoting the conditions of the present day.

One by one our great commercial industries have opened their doors to women, that they may get their education and training side by side with men. They have proven that they are a great help in every line of work they have undertaken.

Trades union men have been slow to realize woman's proper sphere in the great industrial struggle. Women, as a rule, expend the greater part of the family income, hence are the purchasing agents as it were. If they can be educated as to the value of the union label (and I hold that they can), they will be a greater force in strengthening organizations among the toilers, through their demand for the union label than the men possibly can. To accomplish this is the purpose of the Woman's International Union Label League, which is entirely unselfish in so far as direct benefits are concerned, although we fully realize that the better the conditions of the natural bread winner, the better for all humanity.

Label leagues are educational in the principles of trade unionism; they are practical schools for the education of the wives and families of trades unionists and others who believe that the worker should receive a fair living wage under favorable conditions; they teach union men's wives and families to spend union earnings for union labeled goods; and teach women to work together for the betterment of humanity. It teaches the wife who buys a garment, for herself or her child, which does not bear a label, that she is working against the best interests of her husband whose trade may also be represented by a union label.

I earnestly desire that the union men and women encourage those who

are organized and do everything in their power to interest women the world over. Use your influence to build up the Woman's International Union Label League, which I am sure can be made the greatest possible help to the organizations of both men and women.

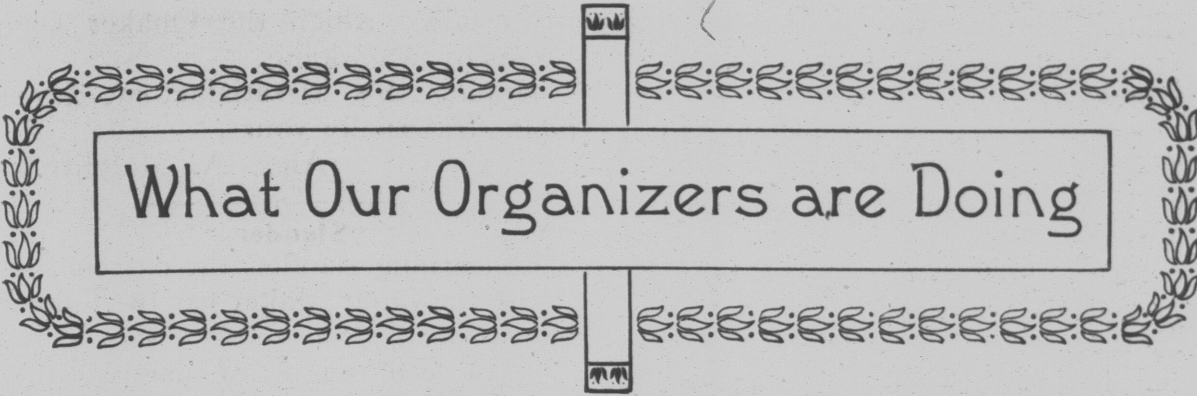
We fully realize, as does every thinking man and woman, that in order to place a value upon the union label, so as to accomplish its purpose, there must be a demand for it. There is no way this demand can be made more effective than by the organization of locals of the Woman's International Union Label League. In fact, the label can never wholly perform its mission without the support of the women.

To those who may chance to read this, let me assure you that any time you can spend in this noble work will be time well spent. I am ever ready and anxious to send any information pertaining to this organization upon request. Address

Annie Fitzgerald,
Int. Pres., 286 South Homan Avenue,
Chicago.

An orderly meeting, conducted in strict accord with parliamentary rule, is a joy and a blessing to all beholders. Business is conducted with decorum and dispatch; every one has the right to voice his sentiments which are received with respect, even though that sentiment is contrary to the success of the proposition in hand. More business can be disposed of in a single hour, business of importance to the welfare of every member, than a wrangling, biting, bickering and boisterous one can accomplish in a whole month of Sundays.—Journeyman Barber.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers intimates that it will not be long before he will resign from the presidency of the organization.



What Our Organizers are Doing

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for October from 2d to 7th: I attended a board meeting held at headquarters, then under orders from board I proceeded to Mt. Carmel, Ill.; attended meeting there on 9th; one in Mt. Vernon on 10th; Johnson City, 11th; Pinckneyville on 12th, 13th and 14th. Meetings in Belleville, 16th; one at Lebanon, 17th; at Collinsville, the 18th; at Troy, 19th; came to St. Louis at night; attended meeting of Department Store Drivers, 20th; the truck drivers, 21st; meeting at East St. Louis, 23d; a special meeting of council, 24th; meeting of carriage drivers, 25th; van drivers, 26th and 27th; worked in Centralia, 28th; a mass meeting at East St. Louis, 30th; open meeting of carriage drivers. Will say the places I stopped on way here I found in good shape, except Mt. Vernon and Lebanon. In Mt. Vernon organization of all crafts are in bad shape. In this city there seems to be some improvement, while as yet it is slow; still there is good hopes of bringing our organization back to its former place, which I trust can be accomplished in a short time.

Trusting this will meet with your approval and with best wishes for all, I am, fraternally,

C. F. O'Neill.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—Since the

last report my attention was called to the mail matter being circulated to our locals in different localities and in nearly every case the proposition was sent the way of all matter tending to cause dissension, to the waste basket, and while it took some time to straighten out same, everything is going fairly well, with the exception of some locals which have gone to extremes on trying to bring about their agreements without first having the approval of the Executive Board. Now my visit to Pittsfield has shown conclusively that a mistake was made through not taking advice when given by those in authority. In Woonsocket, R. I., we find the confidence of the men were abused by one who absconded some time ago with the funds. Now in Gloucester the matter of Local 266 was attended to and a remedy is to be made for same. The matter of local 242 is at this time very aggravating and the men are up in arms over the abuses being heaped on them for the past year. The Munroe and Arnold Express Company remedied the evil and the firm of Hilton & Sons has been hanging fire, owing to an accident to the head of the firm having a fall which caused concussion of the brain. In relation to the North Shore Express Company I have used everything possible to avoid a friction, but Bro. McGonigle and myself are going to Lynn to see Mr. Tapley and his partner before anything serious happens, which may occur next week, providing the clouds are not pushed

aside. Hoping this will meet with your approval, I am, fraternally yours,

Frank P. Fall.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Gen. Pres. I. B. of T., 147 E. Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the month of October. Visited Camden, N. J., and had a meeting of the Camden Local 2d to 7th, and worked among the different crafts of teamsters. On the 8th attended the meeting of Local 416. They had four new members. Also attended the C. L. U. meeting in the evening of the 8th. Attended the meeting of Street Hackmen Local 28, had three new members come in and rejected one man, who had scabbed on Local 628 from the 9th to 15th. With Bro. Haun, of the A. F. of L., and Bro. Terry tried to get the Sanitary and Asphalt Teamsters to organize, but everyone is too busy with politics to come to a meeting. On the 16th the Piano Movers sent a letter to the contractors and the piano company asking for overtime. The contractors gave it to them, but the piano company would not hear of it. The men were called in one by one and told what they could do if they did not want to work for the same as usual, so they came out on the 19th and notified me that they had been locked out. The rest of this month I have attended to the men out and with First Vice President Crain had visited the piano firms to see if we could not settle the trouble and get shorter hours for the members of Local 548. During the month I had the New York baseball club to take the hauling of the team to and from the ball park from the Quaker City Cab Company. This is the company that broke the strike of 628. I also had the work of hauling political speakers around the city and the members of Street Hackmen are doing this

work now which the Quaker City Company was doing.

Hoping this is satisfactory, I remain, fraternally yours,

Alex. A. Maguire.

Slander.

Concerning slander, the current issue of the Cigar Maker has the following:

"The foul tongue of slander often does more damage to the labor movement and the opposition of employers, and even non-union men. The unprincipled puppet who willfully or maliciously lies about a fellow workman is worse than a scab. The fellow who goes about slandering and lying about officers or members is, in nine cases out of ten, a scab at heart, and far worse than the meanest kind of a thug who only robs one of his money or other valuables. Honest, true union men only have their character, and this they are entitled to until it is shown by facts that they are not worthy. The sneaking character assassin who will rob another of his character has no decency, and is the meanest kind of a criminal and should be shunned by all decent men. One of the surest ways to destroy a union, discourage the non-unionist from joining the union and giving the union a bad standing with the public is to lie, villify and slander the officers and active members thereof. Those who do this should be rounded up and expelled, and the sooner they are the better it will be for all concerned.

A year before the present management took hold of the American Sheet Steel and Tin Plate Co. the plan was adopted of gradually doing away with union workmen in the Steel Corporation plants. This plan has been worked steadily and consistently and will probably be culminated during 1905. Unless conditions improve considerably the Steel Corporation will finally refuse to deal with the Amalgamated.



Steubenville, Ohio.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I thought it was about time I was writing again, as our brother locals have not heard from us for a long while. Well, Local No. 359 is doing pretty good again and she still manages to push along. We have had our charter open during the month of October. Well, we have done pretty well, but still not very for the number of teamsters we have here in Steubenville. They are that class of men that you have to beat anything into their heads.

We have tried most everything but have made very slow progress. One thing I am proud to say is the members we have are certainly a good lot of union men. Most every one of them are old union men. They know what the word union means. On October 13, 1905, we gave an ice cream social for which we thought we might encourage the teamsters of our town along a little bit. We sent out invitations to all team drivers whom we thought would make us members. But we had very few non-union drivers present, although the teamsters certainly did enjoy themselves. The main features of the evening were speaking and some very good talks on unionism. It seems to me that if the teamsters who do not belong to our organization don't see where they are at they will have to work for \$1.50 per day before long, as they did before Local 359 was organized. The non-union teamsters now seem to be getting the union price, but I don't think they will very

long, unless they join the I. B. of T.

At our last meeting we had four candidates, but only initiated three; the other not being present. At our next meeting on Oct. 27, I think from all prospects will have five or six at least. I sincerely hope it will be twenty-five or six, instead. On this night we will have a smoker, as the charter closes unless held open for another month, but we will have a smoker anyhow.

I wish something would happen here to show our non-union teamsters that they had better wake up and join us. It is pretty hard sometimes to keep things going. Still it is better to have a few good union men at the wheel than a whole lot that are doubtful or balking. It was here at one time you could see teamsters' buttons anywhere you looked, but you have to look the second time now.

I think we shall start to pick up now and hope all other locals will do the same. I guess this is about all this time. I remain, fraternally yours,

E. W. BUCY,

Recording and Corresponding Secretary Local No. 359, Steubenville, Ohio.

Nov. 7, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, 147 E. Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I want you to insert this in the Teamsters' Magazine. I wish to say that I never signed Geo. Innes' petition that has been sent throughout the country. They have used my name without my knowledge or consent and I have

written to Mr. Innes to have it taken off of his damnable communication. I would not be a party to anything to disrupt the teamsters and furthermore to affiliate myself with such a bunch of soreheads as Innes and Ray and the whole bunch. I want the teamsters throughout the country to understand that I am well satisfied with the action taken at the Philadelphia convention and election and I am going to do all in my power to make their administration a success. Yours fraternally, Jas. Murphy,
Business Agent Local 716.

Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines to enable me to place myself in a correct light on a matter which I see considerable discussion in our journal, namely, the sub-committee and its aims.

Now, Bro. Shea, my name is on that committee, but was placed there while laboring under a misrepresentation. I did not imagine that it was for the purpose of forming or attempting to form another organization, and any one who knows the city of Brooklyn and the rough road we had to travel would be foolish to be a party of any scheme which would disrupt the locals in this vicinity. I have received the communications and so forth from the sub-committee, but they have never been brought to the notice of the local union of which I am a member, nor do I intend to bring them.

In conclusion I wish to state that as far as it lies in my power, both in the local union and in my office as secretary-treasurer of the same, I will render all assistance to and will work hard for the benefit of the I. B. of T. and the General Executive Board.

Trusting this will place me in the right light, I remain yours fraternally,

W. G. MacDonald,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 60.

New Orleans, Oct. 31.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—I write you these few lines to let you know that I have been fighting the United Brewery Workers all this time. They want to try and take the beer drivers away from us. They went so far as to send for their organizer to come here, as I told you, and his name was Probstle. He came to the central body and openly said that if the Brewers' Exchange did not sign with the United Brewery Workers he would pull all of his men out of the breweries, because they signed up with us, and they intend to stay with us. But you can see what kind of union men they are. Mr. Probstle said that he is going to make it warm for the Brewers' Exchange, and me also, by pulling out his men when our agreement goes into effect. Well, Brother Shea, I had a mass meeting for the round freight teamsters. Results, I put 22 men in Local 89, and you will see when they send for their per capita tax and initiation stamps next month that they are getting stronger, and I hope to get all of them in line. I also put 7 men in Local 605, and have more to take in on Wednesday night at our meeting, and about Saturday I will send for a charter for the baggagemen. I have got to wait on them for their money, as they will get paid at that time. By the time that all the beer drivers get in line we will have something in the neighborhood of two hundred men in that local.

Well, Brother Shea, I have been kept busy going to all the meetings, and I have not missed one of them. I also went before the carpenters and told them that I wanted them to help me to organize the lumber teamsters, and I will try and get them. Well, Brother Shea, I hope to get things fixed up in this city, and with good luck we will bring up about ten or twelve delegates to the Chicago convention. I am going to have another

mass meeting in about a week or so to get some more men in Local 89, and hope to build up Local 605. Now, Brother Shea, you can take this for my report for the month of October, and hope to do better for November. Hoping this will meet with your approval, I remain, fraternally,

P. McGill,
Secretary No. 605.

Pittston, Pa., Nov. 2, 1905.

To the Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—I will say for our local we are only too few in number, but we are in good shape, and there is a good chance for a large local, for there are a large number of drivers who are not in the local as they should be. We are working hard to get them in, but for the last six months we only got four. We are not discouraged for we are all working hard and hang together. Last winter we paid out \$130 for sick benefits and we are always ready to give to moral support and we had to furnish six drivers for John Mitchell's parade on the 11th of August, but I promised that I would not do it again, for if the livery men can't have union men they should keep them right in. Our best wishes to you from Local 129. Yours truly,

Joseph Bean, President.

Chicago, Nov. 10, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, General President I. B. of T., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local 725 is at the present time in better condition as to membership than at any time in the past two years, due to harmony which exists between the members of the Executive Board and the assistance given them by the rank and file. We are on Dec. 9th, occupying the Second Regiment Armory, one of the largest halls in Chicago for our fourth annual ball and reception. The future looks very bright. Fraternally yours,

Jos. W. Young,
Business Agent, Local 725.

Washington, D. C.

C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We are still holding aloft the banner of trades unionism in the capital city. We have rented a more convenient hall, located at No. 430 Ninth street, N. W., where we will hold regular meetings, as heretofore, on the first and third Thursday nights in each month, and any member of the I. B. of T. who may happen to be in our city on those nights is earnestly requested to attend.

Having settled the hot bread question by amending the laws so as to allow one wagon in each shop to leave at 9 a. m. for the purpose of serving hotels, department stores, etc., the union is now preparing to vigorously enforce all laws pertaining to the hours which govern both morning and evening drivers. The lowest penalty for violation of the same being \$10.

No. 33 has endorsed and will recommend Bro. J. E. Toone to the general president as organizer for this district.

The union having been requested to subscribe for the Union Labor Advocate of Chicago, complied with the request and ordered a copy to be forwarded to its correspondent, a receipt of which is hereby acknowledged. We observe that the reports of the proceedings of the Chicago Federation of Labor contained therein are exceptionally interesting and show that the drivers are active in the work of that body.

For joining the newly organized Railway Expressmen's Union in this city several men were summarily discharged by the Southern Express Company. Some of the men previously acknowledged by its officials to be the most efficient in the service were, in the eagerness of this corporation to destroy the union, discharged by telegraph in Atlanta, Ga.

Out of 1,531 votes cast by members of the local Typographical Union on the extra assessment of 50 cents per

week or two dollars per month to aid in winning the eight hour day for the I. T. U. only 352 were in the negative, notwithstanding the members have been paying an assessment since January last. Although the greater portion of the union printers in this city have long enjoyed the eight hour day it is gratifying to find they are not unmindful of their fellow members who are compelled to work long hours in other cities. Men who are willing to first help themselves are deserving of the assessment which it is reported the American Federation in session at Pittsburg has authorized to be levied in behalf of the I. T. U. The defeat of the eight hour movement in this case would be disastrous in its effect upon the welfare of many less powerful organizations. Fraternally yours,

Fred W. Fox,
Cor. L. U. No. 33.

Nov. 21, 1905.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 20, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the regular meeting of Local No. 263 the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Local No. 263 of Newport, R. I., having investigated the charges against our president, C. P. Shea, and finding them uncalled for, because they condemn him for going with the rank and file of our organization and fulfilling the obligation taken by him (never to wrong a brother or see one wronged when in his power to prevent it); therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 263 of Newport remain loyal to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and give to the present Executive Board its moral and financial support and abide by the laws legislated in the convention at Philadelphia.

T. F. Gough,
Wm. J. Shea,
M. J. Harrington,
Committee Local Union No. 263.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 23, 1905.
C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Our Locals Nos. 63 and 479 are on strike in New Orleans and the following article will show how they took charge of the funeral of their deceased brother:

COFFIN BORNE ON SHOULDERS.

The one exception was the funeral of George Joseph, a member of the Colored Carriage Drivers' Union, Local No. 479, which took place yesterday at noon, although the hour had been set for 10 o'clock in the morning. At the appointed time the members of Local No. 479 were at the house on Jackson street, between Saratoga and Rampart, but not until an hour and a half later did the hearse appear. It was driven by George Getis.

On arriving at the house the coffin was taken charge of by the union men, who carried it into the house. When the men came out, bearing the coffin, they asked for the death certificate, which Getis refused to give them. After some delay a patrolman told Getis it was no use to keep the certificate, so the undertaker turned it over to the men, insisting all the while that the coffin be carried in the hearse.

The union men would not do this, but started toward the cemetery bearing the coffin. The funeral procession was a strange mixture of the material and etherial. The three hundred strikers in line bearing the coffin were followed by a member of the Funeral Directors' Association, driving the hearse. Getis refused to be shaken, and kept his horses in the wake of the procession until the cemetery was reached.

The body was carried by the men all the way to the grave, and in the midst of strife was laid to rest.

The strike has been in progress for almost a week, the matter of contention now being twenty-five cents. The unionists, after thoroughly discussing all the points pro and con, decided to arbitrate, but the decision did not meet

the approval of the other side. Whether the difference will be settled in a satisfactory manner at an early date seems to depend much upon the weather, as it is the opinion of both sides that rain or cold will make it imperative that some settlement be forthcoming.

A philanthropist is merely a man who has more money than he can use himself and who realizes that he cannot take it with him when he dies.

It is well for us all to remember that consideration for the poor and the aged and the infirm does more to mark a gentleman than the necktie he wears.



E. G. WICKERT,

President Grocery and Market Drivers and Salesmen, Local 752.

Pointers.

Where unions are recognized you will always find a superior class of workers. This will prove true in every instance.

There may be many union battles fought and many lost, but in the end the workingman by reason of his growing intelligence is bound to win.

The wage earner should see to it that his employer receives a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

One drawback to the labor movement is that too many men are quite willing to accept the good results of other men's efforts and unwilling to do anything themselves.

Willing to Amend It.

There was once in New York an Irish tailor whose eccentricities threatened to bring trouble to him, but whose wit always saved him. One morning a Mrs. Murphy came into his shop and found him working laboriously with a pencil and a piece of paper. She asked him what he was doing, and he replied that he was making out a list of the men on the block whom he could whip. "Is Murphy's name there?" inquired that man's wife. The tailor confessed that, like Abou Ben Adem's, Murphy's name headed the list. When Murphy heard of this he came to the shop with beligerence in his eyes, he inquired if the report was true. "Sure an' it's true. Plawat of it?" returned the tailor. "You little grasshopper," said Murphy, "I could commit suicide on yez wid me little finger. I could wipe up de flure wid yez wid me hands tied!" "Are ye sure about thot?" asked the tailor. "Sure I'm sure about it." "Well, then," sighed the knight of the shears regretfully, "I'll scratch ye aff the lisht."

So Son, So Father.

A small boy who had been very naughty was first reprimanded, then told that he must take a whipping. He flew upstairs and hid in the far corner under a bed. Just then the father came home. The mother told him what had occurred. He went upstairs and proceeded to crawl under the bed toward the youngster, who whispered excitedly: "Hello, pop; is she after you, too?"

Mr. G. H. Mastin, of Rochester, N. Y., just writes in that all of the local unions in that city are prospering and increasing in membership. Bro. Mastin also writes that while his name was used on the committee of twenty-four that he has no wish or intention that the circulars which have been issued should hurt the interests of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Not Wanted on Jury.

If you are a union man you are not wanted by the lawyers for the defense in the tunnel forgery cases, says the Chicago Examiner.

If you are a religious communicant you are not wanted. Two men were rejected because they belonged to the church.

If you know Chas. Dold, of the Federation of Labor, your services as a juror is not desired. Dold was one of the men who had public spirit enough to unearth the tunnel scandal. The shrewd attorneys for the defense also wanted to know what was the politics of each juror.

Is the man without religion a better juror than a man who believes that the wrongdoer, the perjurer or the forger will go to hell when he dies?

Is the man who is so lacking in interest in public questions that he does not belong to any political party likely to be a better arbiter between the law and a defendant on trial than a man in politics?

Jury selection in criminal cases is always interesting. Usually the plan of defence is shown by its methods of choosing men to try the case.

It will be well for our readers to watch this tunnel case. If they will follow the evidence they will get a vast amount of light on the manipulation of franchises by private corporations.

You will also notice that the trust papers are not publishing much about this trial. It is reported that tunnel stockholders are interested in several of Chicago's large newspapers.—Labor Journal.

With Chinese merchants, including those in the Philippines, declaring a boycott against American goods unless the United States exclusion laws are satisfactorily adjusted by treaty, and with the labor unions of the Pacific coast clamoring for Japanese exclusion at the close of a successful Japanese war, the Asiatic problem threatens to prove troublesome in Congress next winter.

The Beast and His Burden.

Fresh from his valet, breathing forth
 perfume,
 Swathed in the softest product of the
 loom,
 Full-fed and arrogant, the beggar rode
 And cursed the laboring beast which
 he bestrode,
 A pleasant beggar he, who asked mere
 mites,
 Such as Possession of the Public
 Rights,
 Franchises, Rights of way, and title
 deeds
 To profit by our children's needs.

Another leaped upon the laboring
 beast
 Which faltered as he felt the load in-
 creased.
 The beggar burned with wrath, but
 found relief
 To see it was his trusted friend, the
 thief,
 A man to scale a Congress, tie the
 hands
 And gag the tongues, while forcing his
 demands
 The booty and for bounty. Yet so
 wise
 A cracksman he, he puts it in the guise
 Of benefit to others, so that we
 Snatch off our hats to him and bow
 the knee.

But now the beast, by some strange
 impulse fired,
 Cried out "Get off my back, for I am
 tired.
 I want to roll upon the earth, I need
 To rest a little and want more feed."
 "Beast!" cries the beggar, striking
 with his goad,
 "We only ride to keep you in the road.
 Did we not ride and feed you, you
 would wander
 And starve to death out in the grasses
 yonder."

"Ass!" cried the thief, "are you too
 blind to see,
 'Tis not your vulgar strength which
 carries me,

But I support you by this tight-drawn
 rein?

And I am almost weary of the strain,
 So if you hint again you want to stop,
 I swear I'll loose the rein and let you
 drop."

The laboring beast cried out in great
 alarm

And prayed the thief to keep a steady
 arm.

And still he keeps his patient, weary
 stride,

And still the thief and beggar calmly
 ride.

—Edmund Vance Cook.

Organized Labor Needs.

Men who are honest.
 Men who are not afraid.
 Men who lead clean lives.
 Men who are not selfish.
 Men who cannot be bought.
 Men who are true blue unionists.
 Men who are generous and kind.
 Men who are sober and industrious.
 Men who have a will and assert it.

Bricklayers of Hot Springs, Ark.,
 are out because of a refusal of the
 contractors to grant an increase in
 wages. The men have been receiving
 \$5 a day and struck for a dollar a day
 increase. Between 250 and 300 men
 are out, and building in the city, espe-
 cially in the burned district, is com-
 pletely tied up by the strike.

An idea of the financial transactions
 of the Iron Molders' Union can be
 gathered from the following statement
 for 1904: Out of work benefits paid,
 \$17,455.50; death and total disability
 benefits paid, \$53,786.40; sick benefits
 paid, \$198,214.25; strike benefits
 paid, \$266,283.43; official expenses,
 \$74,586.79; total, \$610,326.37. These
 sums do not take into account the
 amounts retained and expended by the
 unions from the local fund.

What threatened a few days ago to
 develop into a general foundrymen's
 strike in New York City and vicinity
 has been averted by concession.

The Immigration Question.

Nearly two-thirds of the entire immigration of the world is directed to the United States!

The invasion and successful capture of the United States has been accomplished. None of the horrors of war were visible, and we provided the means of transporting the millions of invaders to our hospitable shores during the past decades. These invaders are very skillfully disguised under the form of "immigrants," and the railroad and steamship companies make a profit of \$50,000,000 per annum in landing them.

Financial and industrial depressions in Europe, and prosperity in the United States, increases year by year the number of these invaders.

"Restriction" has been tried for twenty years, and still the immigration increases year by year, until it has arrived at that period in the country's history when it becomes not a question of "restriction" that confronts this nation, but the question of EXCLUSION (for a term of years at least) of these immigrants. It is now the question of SELF-PRESERVATION.

The influence of immigration upon wages is large and complex, and there is no doubt at all that wages have fallen since the great tide of immigration set in; the only thing that has acted as a counterbalance being the solidarity of the labor organizations in resisting wholesale reductions in wage rates. Immigrants do make, and have made, first class trades unionists, but in too many instances these migratory personages have been brought into the country for the purpose of taking the places of native labor, and are without trades union affiliations.

The first immigration law was passed by Congress in 1864, and was for the purpose of ENCOURAGING immigration—being entitled "An Act to Encourage Immigration." This act was repealed in 1868. From that time

until 1882 (August 3) there was not a statute bearing upon immigration.

After much discussion and agitation upon the part of the labor organizations then in existence, the local Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia (Washington City) succeeded in having a bill passed by Congress, which took effect February 26, 1885, and was the first step taken for protection against the "pauper labor" of Europe, and was known generally as the law "to prevent the importation of foreign labor under contract to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States."

Under this law it has been almost impossible to apprehend contract laborers in the casual examination to which they are subjected at the various ports of entry—and they are only arrested after they are actually engaged in the labor for which they have contracted to perform. The law has never been sufficient to accomplish the object of its enactment.

The United States has full power to exclude aliens altogether, as the Supreme Court has decided that question beyond all controversy. In May, 1895, Justice Harlan delivered this opinion of the court: "The power of Congress to exclude aliens altogether from the United States, or to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they may come to this country, and to have its declared policy in that regard enforced exclusively through executive officers, without judicial intervention, is settled by our previous adjudications."

Each of the leading steamship lines has several thousand agents engaged in working up immigration traffic.

In one of the Senate committee investigations it was shown that the Italian bankers of New York City send to Italy in an average year from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. This is a permanent injury to the labor and capital of the United States surely.

The Italians were the first to be exploited by the "padrone system"—now all nationalities are fair spoils; em-

ployment agencies (?) now take the place of the padrone in the large cities. It is possible for a contractor to secure any number of Italians or other laborers, at short notice, at about one-half the wages of the American standard, for sewer, railroad, mining, clothing trades, etc. Thus native labor suffers many hardships by this displacement. This system exists among the Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, Armenians, Russian Jews and others. Many Armenians and Greeks are employed in the cotton mills of New England, especially in Massachusetts, having been brought in to break strikes and to reduce wages.

The immigration question IS a national one.

"Immigration" is an economic as well as a political question.

In one day in May (the 8th) ten steamship companies landed 12,039 immigrants at Ellis Island. Never before have so many steerage passengers come into this port. During the month of March, 1904, the total number of immigrants was 78,225—or an average per day of 2,523. For the month of March, 1905, the number was increased to 126,932—or an average daily number of 4,094.

Where do they all find work? The labor market cannot expand rapidly enough to provide for all of these new arrivals, so that the labor already here must either be displaced or compete with this daily influx and at pauper labor rates.

The monthly statements issued by the Bureau of Immigration are well worth the careful study of every class of citizen voters, and especially that of every workingman. The statistics therein are clearly set forth as to the nationalities represented, and it is readily observable how few are the English-speaking arrivals. These reports also indicate the occupations and probable destination of the immigrants, and gives a mass of information that is of great value to the student, as

well as to the investigator after knowledge.

In the March (1905) report of this bureau, out of 126,932 arrivals for the month, there were 97,786 from Austria-Hungary, Italy and the Russian Empire alone. Norway, Sweden and Denmark threw in 7,334, with 1,433 from Finland as good measure. Greece contributed 349, and Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro's quota was 295. Should the March average hold out, we will have a record for 1905 of a million and one-half immigrants, or double that of the highest period (1903) with its score of 857,046 arrivals.

By decades the problem stands as follows:

1820-1830	128,392
1830-1840	539,391
1840-1850	1,423,337
1850-1860	2,799,423
1860-1870	1,964,061
1870-1880	2,834,040
1880-1890	5,246,613
1890-1900	3,694,298
1900-1904	3,255,149

It will be noticed that in the first half of the last decade the immigration nearly approaches that of the entire 1890-1900 decade.

At a recent meeting of the patrons and members of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York City, Edward Lauterbach made the statement that *90,000 Russian Jews were preparing to emigrate to the United States, "turning their backs on tyranny and persecution, and coming to the land of freedom and liberty. The time is coming, and you engaged in charity work necessarily must face it, WHEN THE CARE OF THOUSANDS OF YOUR RUSSIAN BRETHREN WILL BE IN YOUR KEEPING."

Is it not time for the nation to take

(*A population as large as that of Albany, N. Y.—Ed.)—William S. Wandby, Special Agent U. S. Bureau of Labor.

serious thought over this vital matter? Why waste so much time over trifles like "tainted money" or "frenzied finance," when questions like this immigration problem confront us?

Of General Interest.

The Canadian Parliament is considering a union label bill.

The twenty-third annual convention of master plumbers was held recently in Atlanta.

Mayor McClellan of New York has vetoed the bill increasing salaries of street cleaners.

President Roosevelt has issued an order prohibiting the employment of convict labor on government works.

A Charleville (Queensland) saloon-keeper was recently fined 5s. and costs, under the factories and shops act, for not allowing a barmaid a weekly half-holiday.

Miners at Nome, Alaska, have formed a union to resist a threatened reduction of wages. A thousand men are idle and a surplus of labor exists in the district.

It is said that the commission appointed by the Japanese government to investigate labor conditions in Panama have reported that sanitary conditions on the Isthmus are bad, and urge that Japanese laborers avoid Panama.

Switzerland issued 6,907 licenses to foreign commercial travelers in 1904, as follows: German, 4,786; French, 1,319; Italian, 415; Austro-Hungarian, 249; Belgian, 65; British, 41; Dutch, 17. American travelers are not mentioned.

The Tailoress' Union of Sydney, New South Wales, has a membership of 985, and the Journeymen Tailors muster 1,039. The result of their strong organizations is that they enjoy the highest wages and best conditions in Australia.

The Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad has contracted for 600 Japanese laborers, who will arrive at Weiser,

Idaho, during June and will be placed immediately to work on the proposed extension of the road to Meadows and Payette lakes.

On the whole, employment in Great Britain improved in March as compared with the preceding month. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades there was some decrease in the numbers unemployed. The cotton trade was very brisk.

As compared with a year ago, there was considerable improvement in the iron and steel trades generally, and in the cotton industry of Great Britain. On the other hand, the building, coal mining and boot and shoe industries of that country showed some decline.

Out of a total of 178,906 members of 953 French trade unions (not including the unions of miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments), which made returns as to the state of employment during February, 19,662, or 11 per cent, were out of work on the 15th of the month, as compared with 13.8 per cent in the previous month, and 10.4 per cent in February, 1904.

Out of 19,252 members of 133 Norwegian trade unions, which made returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, 837, or 8.2 per cent, were out of work at the end of January; 911 (9.1 per cent) out of a membership of 10,064, were reported out of work by the same 133 unions at the end of the previous month, and 539 (5.3 per cent) out of a membership of 10,085 at the end of November, 1904.

The agreement between the Steamship Managers' Association and Sailors' Union of the Pacific has been ratified by a large vote of the members in all the ports on the coast. Similar action by the members of the Marine Firemen and Marine Cooks and Stewards conclude the negotiations and insures harmonious relations between shipowners and seamen engaged in the steam-schooner business for at least a year.

It Was Ever Thus.

B. C.—About 50,000 laborers employed on the pyramids of Cheops are said to have complained of the food furnished them, and refused to work. Several thousand were cut to pieces by the troops. The rest were driven back to work.

B. C. 610.—Over 30,000 laborers employed by the emperor of China on the embankment of the Yellow River demanded higher pay and ceased work; 1,700 were beheaded and the rest resumed work.

B. C. 29.—Workmen employed by Herod to rebuild the temple and palaces of Jerusalem revolted on account of poor food and insufficient pay. They were surrounded and butchered by the Parthian cavalry in Herod's pay.

A. D. 64.—The masons employed by Nero to rebuild Rome after the fire objected to the wages offered them and struck. They were surrounded in the streets by the Praetorian guards and several hundred killed. The rest surrendered, seventeen were crucified and the rest went to work.

72.—The Jews ordered to build the triumphal arch of Titus refused to work and were slain by hundreds by the city garrison of Rome.

342.—Masons employed by contractors to build a church in Constantinople struck for higher pay. The contractor appealed to Constantine, who ordered a half dozen of the ring-leaders to be hanged before the church.

804.—Some workmen employed by Charlemagne on a palace of Aix La Chapelle refused to continue unless their wages were increased. Twenty-two were hanged and eighty were sent to Spain to be placed in the galleys.

1039.—Strike among the laborers employed by William the Conqueror to build Hastings Castle. A number were beheaded and a number sent to France as slaves.

1215.—The rights of laborers and mechanics recognized by Magna Charter. The farm laborer not to be de-

prived of his furniture or spades, the tools of the latter to be exempt from seizure for debt.

1271.—Riots caused by striking farm laborers at Norwich, England. The cathedral and many houses burned. The king went to Norwich and witnessed the hanging of many of the rioters.

1381.—Tremendous insurrection of farm laborers and mechanics under Wat Tyler. Suppressed with great cruelty.

1495.—Strike among the tailors and turban makers of Constantinople. The sultan was appealed to and twenty-six of the strikers were hanged, and the rest drafted into the army.

1539.—Workmen employed to pull down one of the suppressed monasteries in England revolted for better pay. Several were put to death and the others were imprisoned.

1563.—Masons employed on the Escorial Palace, Spain, refused to work unless better paid. Seven were put to the galleys and the rest were exiled to America.

1625.—Strike among the tea pickers of the Central Chinese province for the higher pay. They were hanged by the dozens at the command of the noblemen entrusted with the trust.

1705.—The ship builders and sail makers employed by Peter the Great at St. Petersburg struck for shorter hours. Seven were hanged, 127 went to Siberia and 952 were drafted into the army.

1775-1800.—Many trade unions were formed in England, France and Germany.

1799.—Laws passed in England prohibiting labor unions.

1799.—Serious riots in Wales caused by miners' hatred of unpopular superintendents; suppressed by dragoons.

1831.—Many strikes and much rioting in Wales among the iron workers. Troops sent, the mob was fired on and many killed.

1836.—London weavers strike

against Irish workmen. Terrible riots and many lives lost.

1863.—Great riot at Staleybridge, England, caused by the imperfect distribution of relief to the striking cotton operatives. Put down by the military after much loss of life.

1872.—General strike of journey-men bakers in London. Great suffering for want of bread.

1872.—Lockout of agricultural laborers belonging to the British Labor Union. Much suffering among men.

1873.—The panic year attended by a very serious falling off in the membership of most of the unions.

1876.—Strike among the bakers of Berlin. Soldiers were permitted to work for the master bakers and the strike was a failure.

1877.—General railroad and other strikes in the United States, beginning on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Riots in Pittsburg and Chicago. Over \$3,000,000 worth of property destroyed in Pittsburg. Rioters fired on with cannon and many killed. In Chicago fifteen were killed and over a hundred wounded. General Sheridan with troops sent to Pittsburg.

1892.—Great strike at Homestead, caused by the Carnegie Company declining to sign the scale proposed by the Amalgamated Iron Workers. Battle between Pinkertons and the strikers. The militia ordered out and order restored. The strike was declared off.

1895.—Strike of the Eastern cotton spinners, the Great Northern Railway, the Pullman strike, the first two were without violence. The troops were called out and rioting ensued in the Pullman industry, which has not fully recovered yet from the effects.

1897.—The coal miners' strike in the bituminous coal fields in the Central States, involving 75,000 men. It lasted twelve weeks and was without violence.

1902.—The anthracite coal miners' strike, involving 140,000 men for higher wages and better conditions. Last-

ed six months. Very little violence. Settled by arbitration.

1904.—Two great strikes, the stockyards in Chicago, involving 50,000 men, from July to September, and the Fall River operatives. Both strikes for higher wages and better conditions of labor. The stockyards failed and the Fall River was settled by intervention of the Governor.

Result of organization to the teamsters. From an indefinite number of hours' work and wages the teamsters have secured a definite scale of wages and hours with charge for overtime.

From \$6 to \$8 per week to \$10 to \$12.

From 70 to 100 hours' work to 66 and a 10-hour day.

The Workingman's Struggle.

When I see a workingman with
mouths to feed,
Up, day after day, in the dark before
the dawn,
And coming home, night after night,
through the dusk,
Swinging forward like some fierce si-
lent animal,
I see a man doomed to roll a huge
stone up an endless steep.
He strains it onward inch by stubborn
inch,
Crouched always in the shadow of the
rock.
See where he crouches, twisted,
cramped, misshapen!
He lifts for their life—
The veins knot and darken—
Blood surges into his face.
Now he loses—now he wins—
Now he loses—loses—(God of my
soul)
He digs his feet into the earth—
There's a moment of terrified effort
Will the huge stone break its hold,
And crush him as it plunges to the
gulf?

—Edwin Markham.

John Mitchell will probably go to
British Columbia to investigate the en-
forcement of the eight-hour law.

OBITUARY.

As He Lived He Died.

On last Friday, October 20, Bro. Edward W. Jones, a charter member and a trustee of Coal Teamsters' Union No. 164, passed away into the great beyond, as a result of being struck by a street car while driving on Eastern avenue, about two weeks ago. Bro. Jones was one of those men who will not only be missed by his wife and children, to whom he was a loving husband and a kind father, but by his union and all those who had the good fortune of his acquaintance. He was also a member of several fraternal organizations, which took action on his death. Realizing that the end was near, he called his wife to his bedside and said:

These few words are self-explanatory.

"Mother, if I am called away I have but one request to make, and that is that my burial be plain but strictly union."

tory. They speak volumes of Bro. Jones as a union man. Mrs. Jones called upon John Longstreet, business representative of the Teamsters, and placed the arrangements in his hands, with the request that her husband's wishes be carried out. Bro. Longstreet engaged Busse & Borgmann, strictly union undertakers, to take charge of the funeral. On Monday, October 23, the remains were sent to Owenton, Ky., for burial, accompanied by members of the union, and on the following day were laid to rest in the little cemetery in that place.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

The following resolutions were adopted by Coal Teamsters' Union No. 164, at a meeting held on Sunday, October 22, on behalf of the death of Bro. Jones:

Creator, Grand Master and Ruler of all things to muster from our ranks our beloved brother and worthy officer, Edward W. Jones; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby extend to his bereaved family the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of our organization, in this their hour of sorrow and pain; and be it further

"Resolved, That as a token of the deep sorrow in our hearts, at the loss of our esteemed brother, the charter of our union be draped for thirty days; and be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our union, a copy embossed and sent to the family of our departed brother, and a copy sent to our International Magazine and to the Chronicle of the Central Labor Council."

Coal Teamsters' Union No. 164,
J. E. Longstreet, Business Representative.

Chicago, Nov. 12, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—It becomes my painful duty to chronicle the death of our late esteemed brother, Frederick Woodley, and that at the last meeting of Local No. 722, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Frederick Woodley.

Resolved, We mourn his loss and sympathize with his widow and children in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local No. 722, a copy sent to his widow and children and a copy sent to our official magazine for publication. Yours fraternally,

Jno. Maloney,

Rec. Sec. Local No. 722.

A crusade against sweatshops, under the new child labor law, has been started by the Pennsylvania factory in

THE TEAMSTERS

Whereas, God in his infinite love and wisdom has chosen to call from our midst Brother Patrick Sheehan to an eternal home created by hands divine; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as his brothers in the Soda and Mineral Water Drivers and Helpers' Local, No. 723, of the I. B. of T., extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and condolence in the sad hour of their loss and affliction. May he who can give as well as take away give hope and comfort and cheer to strengthen their faith, to sustain them in their sorrowful hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

August Mette,
Chas. Leonard,

Jacob Slemhauer,
Committee L. U. No. 723.

New York, Nov. 17, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

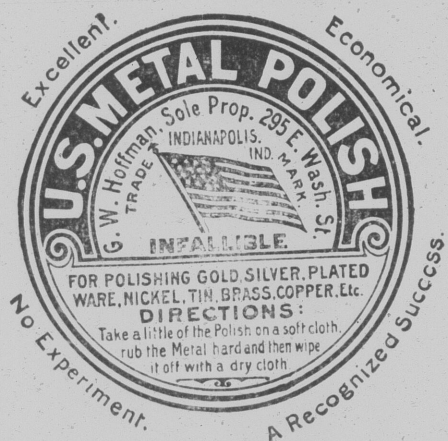
Dear Sir and Brother:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst Bro. Edward Brennan, our brother and fellow workman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, a copy be sent to the relatives and to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Magazine for publication. Fraternally,

John J. Cunningham,
Cor. Sec. Local 645.



HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills, 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



The Frazer Axle Grease

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equalled

No Well-Equipped Stable Should be Without

Frazer Harness Oil ... Frazer Harness Soap

Frazer Axle Grease ... Frazer Stock Food

Frazer Axle Oil ... Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap, "Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS